

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, JULY 13, 1858.

**TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS** will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper until first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be inserted in the paper without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 29, 1857.

## Is it So? And if So, Why?

That President-making has become a permanent employment in the United States few will doubt. The second Congress of every Administration appears to consider itself charged with a double duty—the first and most important being the manufacture of public opinion with reference to the chances of the next Presidential campaign, and the second and less important being the passage of some appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government, and make political capital.

Even already the note of preparation has begun to be sounded, and Nathan Sargent, a newspaper correspondent and veteran wire-puller, has been setting on foot what he calls the Union Party, with the view of defeating the Democracy and electing somebody to the Presidency who will give Mr. Sargent and his friends a chance at the public bar. The Union party is to be composed of all that want to turn out the Democracy. No matter how much they may differ on other things, opposition to the Democracy is to be the only essential dogma in the creed of the new set, of which Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is to be the prophet. Mr. Crittenden, by pre-arrangement, opened the ball on his way home from Washington City by a somewhat circuitous route.

It is said that there are some thirty other persons talked about for the Presidency, and some go so far as to expect a scrub race, a general scramble, irrespective of party lines. Something of that kind has been foretold so often without coming to pass, that we have lost faith in the prophets. Parties will consolidate into form and shape—the lines of distinction will be drawn, and the contest in 1860 will virtually be narrowed down to two parties—Democracy and the opposition to Democracy.

But the strangest and most unaccountable thing about this scramble for the Presidency is the real or supposed importance assigned to it in the business world. Immediately pending a Presidential election, there certainly is always a pause in commercial transactions, and a general stir after the contest has been decided, no matter how that decision has resulted. During the contest between General Jackson and the Bank, this stagnation was fairly attributed to the manœuvres of that institution in creating a pecuniary stringency for effect in the pending contest, the "hard times" being charged upon Jackson and the Democratic party. The same cause of operations have been at times resorted to by the manufacturing capitalists to create an outcry of distress only to be relieved by the powerful creature properties of a protective Tariff. Both Bank and Tariff have been obsolete ideas for some time, still there appears to exist in the popular mind some mysterious and potent connection between the revival of business and the decision of a presidential contest. Strangely enough men begin to say that the present stagnation in business will not pass away until the contest of 1860 has been settled or arranged; or at least, until the nominations of the different parties have been made.

Is this so? If so, why should it be so? Is there any good reason for it? To be sure, some ancient and most fossil gentlemen who never forget anything, and never learn anything, are trying to make a great outcry in favor of protection; but this really amounts to nothing, and nobody expects to witness a return to that exploded system any more than to see the Sub-Treasury law repealed, or a United States Bank established. There is a time for everything, and the time for Tariffs, etc., has passed.

Why, then, should the Presidential election exert any influence on business? No marked change is anticipated in our revenue or financial system, calculated to exert a favorable or unfavorable influence upon commercial enterprises. Yet Presidential elections do exert such influence—they do occasion a pause—lengthen stagnations, and postpone revivals of trade. This must be due, in some degree, at least, to a growing sense of political rather than commercial interest. Even unconsciously to ourselves, we feel that the peace of the country and the permanency of her institutions might be disastrously affected by the occurrence of contingencies, not impossible, nor, in the opinion of some, at all improbable. The contest for the Presidency, by arousing all the latent elements of discord, point out to our danger in a more striking manner than at any other time, and is regarded with much interest as affording a test of the relative strength of the conservative and revolutionary elements in the country. Lately this feeling has grown stronger, and its influence become more tangible.

Still we must regard the assignment of any existing stagnation, or the protraction thereof to the coming contest of 1860 as altogether premature. People are in debt, and are sailing close to the wind to get straight.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—Two things have gone wrong with our English cousins—the Atlantic telegraph appears to be a failure, and so do the recent operations of the British forces in India. Very many more men will have to be sent out yet before the Hindoo rebellion is suppressed. Although the acute stage of the disease has been passed, the irritation is by no means over, and is rapidly assuming a more chronic and unmanageable character. It is folly to suppose for a moment that the revolution is merely in the nature of a Sepoy mutiny. There are now, after long months of fighting and carnage, more men in arms against the British than at any time—there are more cannon, more ammunition, more stores of every kind than any one dreamed of, and the resources of the rebel force are not simply those of a mutinous army—they are the resources of a nation. They exhibit a latent spirit of revolt which no one suspected, and a power of sustaining that revolt which can only be overcome by ruinous sacrifices on the part of their English masters.

Zuloaga, the centralist president of Mexico, is about falling—his time is up. Another, under one Juarez, whom some of our papers talk about as the constitutional or liberal president, is to take his place for a few months, or weeks, as the case may be. But why any of our cotemporaries should expect better things from Juarez than from Zuloaga or Comonfort, is more than we can understand or see any reason for. They all seem to be about alike. Some people did say that old Pena y Pena who, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acted for a while as temporary president of the republic, was an honest man, but he would not stay in office. No man can do so in Mexico and be honest.

**NONSENSE.**—It is amusing to read the stuff put out by the opposition press about Messrs. Kerr, Osborne & Co., nominating Judge Ellis and throwing Mr. Holden overboard. Mr. Kerr is particularly talked about and yet he voted for the nomination of Mr. Holden.

**GOING TO MAKE A BOOK.**—T. F. Meagher has just returned from the Central American States, where he has been sojourning for several months, on a literary and artistic tour, accompanied by Ramon Paez, son of the late President of Venezuela. Mr. Meagher will, no doubt, produce quite a brilliant and readable book.

**THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR** are now west of the Blue Ridge, their appointment for to-day being at Burnsville, the county seat of Yancey county, and so on with appointments every other day up to the 24th.

The sounds of conflict come down to us mellowed by the distance, and at times so faint as to be hardly audible. What is being said or done we can only learn casually, for newspapers and newspaper correspondents are not so plenty in the mountains as they are in the Eastern part of the State—perhaps upon the whole it is as well.

Mr. McRae would appear to be suiting his views, or at least the expression of them to the state of feeling in the mountains. But that will hardly take. News travels fast. Men are not so apt to go it blindly as might be supposed, and East and West will be pretty certain to understand each other before the fifth of August.

The local contests in the several counties and senatorial districts are becoming warmer and more exciting as the day of election approaches. Our New Hanover County candidates open the ball to-day at Federal Point, and will go through until they have visited every precinct in the county. We had the pleasure last evening of seeing Messrs. Moore and Bryan, candidates for the Commons, who went down to Federal Point this morning to fulfil their appointment there. Messrs. Hall, Vann and Fennell, candidates for Sheriff, will also be about.

In the other counties of this and the neighboring districts, the candidates are out. In the senatorial district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, T. D. McDowell, Esq., is the Democratic nominee, and A. J. Jones, Esq., the opposition candidate.

Mr. McDowell is eminently worthy of all the support his party can give him. He is a good Democrat—a well-informed politician—an able debater, and more than all, a clever gentleman, and an honest man. Mr. McDowell ought to be elected, and he will be, if the Democrats of his district do their duty by him.

Onslow will send two good Democrats to the next Legislature, one to the Senate and one to the Commons. Wm. J. Houston, Esq., is a candidate for the Senate from Duplin. He is the only candidate for the Senate. There are four candidates for the Commons, of whom only two can be elected. All Democrats.

We regret to learn that there exists some disorganization or some feeling of disorganization in Cumberland and Harnett, arising altogether out of local issues having reference to the boundaries of the two counties and also to the location of the county seat of the new county of Harnett. We trust that the thing may be all arranged.

With merely local questions outside of our own county we have always refrained from interfering, but we do not regard disorganization, where the strength of the whole party may thereby be affected, as a local question. We are compelled to regret the position in which Thomas I. Faison, Esq., of Sampson, has unfortunately placed himself, in consenting to run against the nominee of his party for the Senate. It is not the personal feeling in Sampson that we speak of—that the people of Sampson have alone cognizance of. It is not Thomas I. Faison or A. C. McKay, both of whom are friends of ours, and both supporters of Judge Ellis. It is the nominee of the party and the opponent to that nominee that we regard these gentlemen at present, and regarding them, we cannot but trust that our Democratic brethren will stick up to the ticket full and clear through.

In Wayne there would appear to be only one set of candidates, all Democrats.

In Nash there would appear to be considerable feeling, but we must think that the regular, old-line, anti-distribution Democrats will be elected. It won't do to put anybody into the next Legislature that you don't feel satisfied to "tie to," upon whom you cannot place the fullest dependence, the most implicit confidence. If the Democrats of Nash wish to be safe—to leave no grounds for regret, let them be certain to have no manner of doubt in regard to the firmness and reliability of those whom they send to the next Legislature.

**THE WEATHER.**—Really we doubt whether we avail ourselves fully of all the advantages to be derived from a proper use of the weather as a topic of remark. Everybody talks of the weather, and we have neglected to write a word about it since Tuesday, when it had got quite cool and comfortable. Since that time, indeed, since Monday, it has rained a part of every day, and we think that in this immediate vicinity, as, indeed, all over the country, where we have heard from, there has been an abundance of moisture.

We trust the last half of the present month may be as pleasant as the season will admit. Our county candidates will have a pretty fatiguing time of it under any circumstances, as they go through with a rush, perhaps the best plan.

There will, we take it for granted, be no opposition to the very excellent legislative ticket nominated by the Democratic county convention, still it is always advisable for every Democrat to cast his vote. It is due to the gentlemen nominated, and it places success beyond the reach of any possible contingency.

The candidates for the office of Sheriff are Mr. Hall, the present incumbent, Mr. W. T. J. Vann, and Mr. N. T. Fennell, all worthy gentlemen, and all personal friends of ours. In this contest we can take no farther part than to deprecate the growth of any feeling of bitterness or personal antagonism among our fellow citizens, more especially among our fellow-Democrats. Any such feeling is unnecessary. We can all agree to disagree if we choose. Each candidate has his friends, but this by no means implies that the friends of one candidate should be the enemies of any other, nor that all should not unite to give a full and liberal support to John W. Ellis and the county ticket, as all the candidates are certain to do.

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

So—A correspondent of the Boston Post who has been traveling, complains of the way in which the news agents on the cars bedevil the passengers. That's so, every word of it. They are a nuisance. To be able to buy a late paper is a convenience, but it is also a convenience to be allowed to let it alone. Every half hour do the news vendors parade through the cars, poking their wares at you—their old books—"yaller kivered" pamphlets, and so forth, with a most shocking volubility.

**EMIGRATION** seems to have fallen off very decidedly this year, as compared with the last. There arrived, at the port of New York, during the month of June 1858, 9,790 passengers. During the corresponding month of last year, the aggregate of arrivals was 24,246. June is the great month.

**THE CHARLOTTE STANDARD**, with its subscription list and good will has been sold to the proprietor of the Charlotte Mercury, into which paper it will hereafter be merged. The Mercury will be sent to the subscribers of the Standard.

**MUTUAL.** John Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate from Utah, comes out in a card asking a suspension of public opinion—public opinion returns the compliment, and asks a suspension of the Mormons.

**NOTHING FROM THE ATLANTIC CABLE.** Not a word. Chances of success growing less with every day's delay.

**SENTENCED FOR KIDNAPPING.** Norfolk, July 9.—The captain and crew of the schooner Francis French had been tried before the Circuit Court of the town of Smithfield, Va., for stealing sheep, and were sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

## Europe—National Expenditures.

A conference of delegates representing France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Turkey, Great Britain and Sardinia, is now in session at Paris, having before it certain matters in some degree supplementary to those discussed and settled by the conference which adjusted the treaty closing the Crimean war.

One of the questions under consideration is the future position of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, possessions tributary to the Sultan, but never fully conquered nor embodied into the political system of the Turkish Empire. France, and perhaps Russia, is anxious to have the two provinces united into one, which by consolidating their power would make the hold on them which Turkey now possesses still more feeble than it already is. England and Austria are opposed to the union of these principalities, and so is Turkey.

Other questions will probably come before these conferences now being held in Paris—the retention by Great Britain of the Turkish Island of Perim, commanding the entrance to the Red Sea. The question of a ship canal through the isthmus of Suez, brought forward by France, is choked off by Great Britain—some questions between Naples and Sardinia, etc., etc.

Spite of conferences and diplomatic arrangements, war has become the normal condition of Europe. It is surely cannot be called a state of peace when France, with a population of thirty-three millions, has an army a-half larger than that of Rome in its proudest days, when its empire covered an area and contained a population from which Gaul would hardly have been missed. Nay, if army lists do not lie, there are actually more men under arms in Europe now, than there was in the days of the great Napoleon.

A feeling of mutual jealousy has imposed upon the powers of Europe the necessity of keeping up, in times of peace, establishments beyond the highest limit of warfare preparation in former ages. And yet this amount of force counts for very little. Of all her millions of armed men, Europe could not spare one man in ten for any expedition beyond her borders, nor could the continental powers exert their full force in any struggle between themselves. The armies are intended quite as much for service against the people of their several countries as for combat with foreign foes.

This is a year of profound peace. France is in alliance with England, her ancient and most inveterate foe. Her territory is restricted within the narrowest limits, at yet the sum of the expenditures of Louis Napoleon's reign has been, during the last year, fully twice as great as that of the great Napoleon during the most stirring years of his unparalleled career, when his arms and his influence controlled all Europe, and great works of internal improvements were in course of construction throughout France.

This state of things is unnatural. Nearly all revolutions have their origin in drugged finances, and these last are the results of undue expenditure. Taxation precipitated the American revolution—so it did the French—for that matter it did the same thing in England, and was the means of Charles the First losing his head. France is now rapidly tending towards a financial convulsion. With not much more than one half the capital, she is paying one seventh more taxes than Great Britain. The French government costs the people of France some seventy millions of pounds—the English government costs not much over six millions, interest on national debt, India war, etc., etc., included. This financial question is the real difficulty in the way of the present French government. It is one that cannot much longer be postponed or evaded.

Our own governmental expenses are high enough in all conscience, although only about one-fifth as high as those of France, while our resources are much greater; our territory fourteen times larger, and our population but little behind hers in number, and far ahead in their power of paying taxes.

Taking for granted that no great or sudden increase should be made to our territory, already covering some three millions of square miles, it is fairly to calculate that the expenses of our Government will rather diminish than increase with the settlement of the country. Before the advance of the white race, the Indians will disappear until finally there will be as little need for soldiers on our Western frontier as there is now on our Eastern seaboard. There will then be no longer the heavy expense of sending every thing from a great distance—the country will become self-defending and self-sustaining.

Supplies, transportation, &c., swell the cost of operation in a vast and unsettled country. In Utah and New Mexico, in Oregon and Washington, and still, to some extent, in California, portions of Texas and the Indian country East of the Rocky Mountains, we find this to be the case. As population thickens it will create resources while it will dispense with the necessity of any military force for its protection, and thus relieve the national treasury upon which no larger demands ought to be made at any future time than are made at the present.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It is reported that Commander Page will have command of a vessel soon to be dispatched to Europe. Various libraries and institutions of learning throughout the Union will shortly be supplied by the Interior Department with complete sets of the documents of the thirty-fourth Congress. The depositories were designated by the members of Congress, in accordance with the law passed at the last session.

John Clark has been appointed commissioner, John Weiss, surveyor, and Hays Campbell, astronomer, on the part of the United States to the Texas boundary. They will commence operations about the first of September, at a point where the thirty-second parallel crosses the Rio Grande.

Jonathan C. Bortlett has been appointed assistant surgeon, and Wm. H. Dana, lieutenant in the navy, in the place of Edward C. Stockton, dismissed. The commission of Indian Affairs has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, has taken prompt measures with a view of preventing further Indian depredations in the Sioux agency. Recently a special agent, R. Pritchett, was dispatched to the scenes of the disturbances, and to-day full instructions were sent to the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Paul. The claim of the Indians against the government are to be satisfied, presents distributed and other measures instituted to promote their domestic comfort. The Indian Bureau long ago anticipated difficulties at that quarter, but was unable effectually to act in the premises until Congress at the late session made an appropriation in accordance with its urgent recommendation to satisfy treaty and other demands of these disaffected savages.

## Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz. Business was prostrate. The vomito was among the soldiers. An earthquake had killed 50 persons at the city of Mexico. The British and French ministers advise the payment of the forced loan, but Mr. Forsyth insists on the demand of his passports. He is now awaiting instructions. Viduarri and Garza are marching upon the capital.

## Judicial Decision.

Augusta, July 8.—The case of John A. Moore vs. the South Carolina Railroad Company, for obstructing the navigation of the Savannah River by a bridge, was awarded to-day in \$29,992.72 damages in favor of Moore.

The river here is in fair boating order. There is nothing in the papers concerning floods in Georgia or Alabama.

## Later from Europe.

St. Johns, July 10.—The steamship Fulton, from Southampton on the 30th of June, arrived off Cape Race yesterday. She reports strong westerly winds, but no icebergs. Saw nothing of the cable fleet.

The cotton market at Liverpool closed buoyant—Broadstuffs were steady. Provisions dull. Consols 95 3/4 a 95 1/2 for money.

## Appointments by the President.

Collectors of the Customs.—James T. Miller, Wilmington, N. C.; re-appointed. Isaac S. Jennings, Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; vice Stephen Willis, removed.

## Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Cunard steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 26th, arrived here this morning. The news is generally unimportant.

The Africa saw nothing of the telegraphic fleet. Parliamentary proceedings had been of an unimportant character. The India bill had passed to a second reading by a large majority.

There was later telegraphic news from India and China, but the despatches contained nothing of striking importance. The news was discouraging to the government. But little progress had been made against the rebels since the last report. Shah Jehanpore had been relieved. A conspiracy had been discovered in the Punjab. The Rajah of Shunda, in Magpore, had rebelled. At Canton a general distrust prevailed.

The African, which had been constituted Minister to Algeria, remains at home.

The debates in the British Parliament on the French free-trade scheme excited considerable indignation in France.

At Dantzic a fire had destroyed fifty-five houses and warehouses, involving a loss of 1,000,000 thalers.

It is reported that Spain has applied to France for support against British pressure in the matter of the slave trade across the Gulf of Guinea, and that the application had met with encouragement.

The Africa passed near the spot where the telegraphic fleet was concentrated, but the weather was too thick to see any great distance.

DETAILS OF INDIA NEWS.—Shahjehanpore had been relieved, but was threatened by Nana Sahib. He was, however, repulsed. Lucknow was threatened by Begum and 20,000 men, during the absence of Sir Colin Campbell had crossed the Ganges.

The heat had been intense and the troops in Lucknow were unhealthily. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry.

Overlooking had crossed the Ganges and threatened the Bombay rail, and the rebels had commenced marching to its relief.

A conspiracy had been developed in the 4th native infantry in the Punjab. The ringleaders were seized and hung. The Rajah of Shunda, on the Hyderabad, had rebelled, and several skirmishes were reported.

## Further by the Africa.

A French Editor's view of the English.

The Paris Constitutionnel, in an article on the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, observes—

That the present difference has given rise to a remark which never before so forcibly struck public opinion, which was, "the English are not a nation of warriors, but a nation of peace." The English people, it is said, are not a nation of warriors, but a nation of peace. The English people, it is said, are not a nation of warriors, but a nation of peace.

The Constitutional concludes thus—

The manufacture of cotton is for England the occupation and life of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 inhabitants. It feeds every province. During the late crisis on that side of the channel thousands of operatives were supported by public charity. What, then, would be the consequence when those cotton manufacturers who work five days out of six to clothe foreigners, should lose that market? Who can tell what might happen? It is then that England might see a terrible revolution at home.

The cotton question would be converted into a social question. It is the seed of a revolution which renders England so prudent and so moderate with regard to the United States, and which, on the other hand, inspires the United States with an assurance which, in case of necessity, she might carry to a degree of tenacity.

## Army Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—It appears from the army orders just issued that within the past year there has been fifty-four promotions, thirteen resignations, sixteen deaths and thirty-six appointments, including those of twenty-six cadets to Brevet Second Lieutenants.

Commander Robb has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to the United States, and to take command of the Ford, detached, and Commander Handy to rendezvous at Boston, in place of Commander Winslow, detached.

The War department is in receipt of dispatches from General Johnston dated June 14th. They contain nothing of especial interest. The army was in good condition. According to copies of the official orders the troops were to be forthwith march in three divisions on as many consecutive days to Salt Lake City, in compliance with the instructions of the government.

## Movements of Troops.

St. LOUIS, July 9.—We have despatches from Leavenworth to the 6th inst., by the United States express to Boonville. They say the special messenger, named in a previous despatch, reached the fort yesterday with the official order for General Harney, which went forward this morning by Captain Simpson. The orders direct the following movements: Eight companies of the second dragoons, with Majors Phelps and Reynolds' batteries and artillery, and the fifth, tenth, and probably the seventh regiments of infantry to remain in Utah. The fourth artillery, two companies of the second dragoons, occupy the district of the Platte. The first cavalry is directed to remain on the Platte as far as practicable, and the best time to be taken to move upon the fort in subjection. The sixth and seventh infantry proceed to Oregon, in view of the recent intelligence from the Pacific of Indian hostilities. Majors Harris and Hunt's batteries are ordered to return to Fort Leavenworth.

The corps of engineers now with the battalion of the sixth infantry are to return to West point after completing the work of opening a road to Camp Scott via the Cheyenne Pass. The troops which accompanied Captain Marcy from New Mexico are to return to that department.

Brigadier General Harney is ordered to return to St. Louis and assume the command of the department of the West, unless he may have received intelligence of the forcible opposition of the Mormons to the army now in Utah, in which case he is empowered to send forward to Utah, or return to take command of this department, as he may prefer.

Lieutenant Colonel Crossman and Captains Turley and Paige are assigned to duty in Utah.

Captain Hancock is ordered to proceed with the regiment of infantry to the Pacific.

## Latest from Camp Scott.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 4th.

We have letters from Camp Scott to the 11th June.

The arrival of troops, provisions, animals, &c., gave a new appearance to things in camp, where everything had been on short allowance and winter establishment.

Capt. Marcy, with 1,500 head of animals, and the escort from New Mexico; Col. Hoffman, from Fort Laramie, and Mr. Hartnett, Secretary of the Territory, arrived at Camp Scott on the 10th, in a snow storm. Mr. Hartnett made the trip in 24 1/2 days from the States, and was to proceed immediately to Great Salt Lake City. One of our correspondents emphatically contradicts the report of disagreements and difficulties between the civil and military departments of the government.

The army was to leave Camp Scott not later than the 15th June. No order had been received to stop the movements of the army, and Gen. Johnston was determined to go on immediately. Gen. Johnston was in good health, and looked very well; he was cheerful, and would soon settle all difficulties with the Mormons if nobody interfered with him.

The Mormons were waiting for the South—and they were returning to Kansas and Nebraska. There will be no fight just now; but if the army should be withdrawn, there will be the same scenes that were there at Navajo.

A correspondent of the Republican furnishes it with the following information, derived from Tom Connor, the mail carrier between St. Joseph and Salt Lake. He made the last trip in sixteen days, notwithstanding the heavy rains and high waters of the two Platte.

"The peace commissioners reached Salt Lake city about the 10th June, but no report has been heard of their reception or proceedings. Gen Johnston moved from Camp Scott for Salt Lake City on the 12th in three divisions of one thousand men each, the first taking up its line of march on the 12th, the second on the 13th, and the third on the 14th.

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A correspondent of the Republican furnishes it with the following information, derived from Tom Connor, the mail carrier between St. Joseph and Salt Lake. He made the last trip in sixteen days, notwithstanding the heavy rains and high waters of the two Platte.

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**LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.**—The following letter from the President was read at the democratic celebration in Independence square, Philadelphia, on Monday:

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have received your very kind invitation to be present at the meeting of the Philadelphia citizens in Independence square, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our national independence. Working that it was in my power to accept the invitation. This, however, with ardent enthusiasm, throughout the length and breadth of the land, each successive return of the day which gave birth to a nation. Whilst we do this, and thus keep alive, from generation to generation, the memory of the common sufferings and the common dangers which our fathers encountered in achieving our independence, the Constitution and the Union will be preserved.

I congratulate you, with all my heart, upon the present hopeful prospects of our country. I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which have recently seemed to darken the horizon, and that we have nearly reached the end of those vicissitudes and unexpected sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.